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Climate change and air quality: The potential impact on health

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Abstract:

The objectives of the study were to: consider the potential health impacts in Australia and the region arising from changes in air quality occurring as a result of climate change, identify vulnerable groups and potential adaptation measures and discuss the implications for policy. The authors provide an overview of international and national information on the potential health impacts of air pollutants that would most likely be affected by climate change and a discussion of the policy implications. Climate change is likely to have an impact on levels of ozone and possibly particulates, both of which are associated with increased mortality and a range of respiratory and cardiovascular health effects. One of the implications is therefore a possible increase in adverse health effects due to air pollutants. Regional health impact assessments of climate change should address the issue of air quality, consider current coping capacity, and determine the need for adaptation, particularly for vulnerable groups. Implications for policy include the need for improved modeling and forecasting of air pollutant levels, increased efforts to reduce emissions of air pollutants, continued monitoring of air pollutant levels, and monitoring of the incidence of health effects associated with air pollutants in all countries in the region.

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Resource Description

Exposure: M

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Air Pollution, Extreme Weather Event, Temperature

Air Pollution: Allergens, Interaction with Temperature, Ozone, Particulate Matter

Extreme Weather Event: Wildfires

Temperature: Extreme Heat

Geographic Feature: M

resource focuses on specific type of geography

Rural, Urban

Geographic Location: M

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resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

Non-United States: Australasia

Health Co-Benefit/Co-Harm (Adaption/Mitigation):

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specification of beneficial or harmful impacts to health resulting from efforts to reduce or cope with

greenhouse gases

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Health Impact: M

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Cardiovascular Effect, Morbidity/Mortality, Respiratory Effect

Cardiovascular Effect: Heart Attack, Other Cardiovascular Effect

Cardiovascular Disease (other): cardiovascular mortality

Respiratory Effect: Asthma, Upper Respiratory Allergy, Other Respiratory Effect

Respiratory Condition (other): respiratory mortality

Intervention: M

strategy to prepare for or reduce the impact of climate change on health

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mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Adaptation

Population of Concern: A focus of content

Population of Concern: M

populations at particular risk or vulnerability to climate change impacts

Children, Elderly, Racial/Ethnic Subgroup

Other Racial/Ethnic Subgroup: Australian Indigenous subpopulation

Other Vulnerable Population: people with chronic disease

Resource Type: M

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Resilience: M

capacity of an individual, community, or institution to dynamically and effectively respond or adapt to shifting climate impact circumstances while continuing to function

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Timescale: M

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified

Vulnerability/Impact Assessment: ₩

resource focus on process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing vulnerabilities in a system

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